OUR STATE ARMY AND NAVY

A JOURNAL FOR OUR VOLUNTEER SOLDIERS.

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Swearing into United States Service—Field and Staff, 6th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry.

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[From the Journal of the Military Service Institution.]

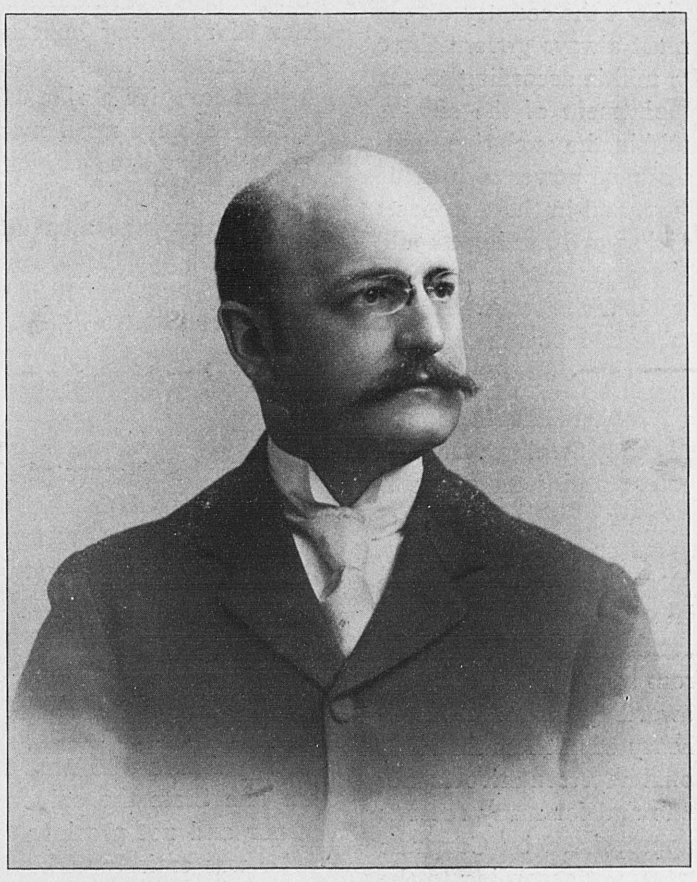
"THE REORGANIZATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD."

By ERNEST MACPHERSON, Late Judge Advocate General, State Guard, Kentucky.

THE very important problem of the proper method of reorganizing the militia of the United States should be considered with respect to practical and legal conditions. We have a regular army of the United States and we have a militia of the several States, and occasionally the latter become volunteers, and, for the time, a part of the army. As a matter of course, no well-informed person is misled by the expression, the "National Guard." There is no National Guard of the United States or of any State except the regular army. Time and again in the "Journal" the inaccuracy of the phrase National Guard, as applied to the militia, has been explained and exposed.

It is assumed in certain circles that the militia who volunteered in our last war, even when composed of somewhat noted organizations, failed to fulfill their promises and the hopes of the country, and therefore the demand for a change in the manner of militia organization. In so far as the rank and file of the militia are concerned, we are not now in a position, our war having been brief, successful and recent, accurately to pass upon this question. We know that however organized, the armies of the United States, that is the regulars and the volunteers, have always been successful. In considering the proper method of the reorganization of the militia, we must bear in mind the suggestion of Lamartine, that true reforms must begin at the top. Soldiers are proverbially conservative, and even officers are sometimes under discipline, and prefer obedience to its rules rather than criticism of glaring evils.

Some philosopher has asserted the notion that the best reforms originate generally outside the particular class whose business is to be renovated. It is certainly true that the army of the United States, ever glorious and ever victorious, has achieved its honors not always by or through the military administrations at different times having control and command of the officers and men who have won the results which so greatly redound to the glory of American arms.



LIEUTENANT COLONEL ALBERT H. HARTUNG,
Second Infantry.

To the readers of the "Journal," which speaks to military men, regulars primarily and to some militia officers, it is well known that the organization of the United States army is radically defective. Before attempting to formulate a system which should make the militia organization perfect, it is essential that the laws in regard to the regular army should be by Congress completely revised, and in the beginning deal with the headquarters of the army. Regular army as well as militia officers who have had experience in military matters, know quite well that the best method of making an army effective is to have a commander who has command. Our regular army has nothing of that sort. Its commander, as a rule, is a civilian and he not the Constitutional Commander-in-chief.

The regular army of the United States has been and will hereafter necessarily be the model and guide for the militia. If the former be essentially defective, those who follow its methods will inevitably make mistakes. It results that no change in the organization of the militia can possibly produce improvement until the supposed pattern of excellence that it must necessarily follow is conformed to the requirements of advanced military science. Our last war taught to military students little if anything that was not known to them before. The results were predicted and assured before a gun was fired. The success achieved has misled no one familiar with existing military conditions, and in no way contravenes the well-recognized necessity of reorganizing our entire military service in conformity to the needs of the present day. Had our conflict been with some other European foe, say Germany, England, Russia or France, the present view of the American people in relation to the foreordained and uniform invincibility of our army would very possibly have been modified.

The army of the United States should be, as has been heretofore urged in the "Journal," so increased as to be able to act promptly and effectively anywhere on this continent. Why not have this army now and hereafter organized in a military way? Many reasons have been given to account for the success of the Confederate army in prolonging the war between the States for four years. The true cause after all was that it was the best constituted army in existence at the time, and it started out with five generals. The reorganized army of the United States might well give place and duty to this number of officers of that grade. Why should we not have brigadier generals for brigades, major generals for divisions, lieutenant generals for corps, and generals for armies? Because a few men only have held the rank of general in our army, why should we be so absurd as to ignore the universally conceded military proprieties in rank and grade all over the world? While making necessary changes the office of Secretary of War should always be filled by a soldier taken from among the generals of the army. The Secretary of Law, the Attorney General, is appropriately chosen from the ranks of the active attorneys. The same principle would dictate that the Secretary of War should be selected from our warriors.

Not the least cause of mishaps in our last war was the difficulty in applying the official regulations; the failures were in administrative matters. The official regulations of the United States army as now published and as now modified by all the orders issued from the War Department, are absolutely incomprehensible in an administrative way to any soldier not trained for years under our present system and stationed at headquarters. If to-day by any means Napoleon, or Frederick, or Wellington were put in command of the American army, he would be absolutely at a loss to know, not how to fight, nor how to win victories on the battlefield, nor how to prepare the army he might bring with him for such purpose, but how properly to recognize military authority, and how to render reports and to make requisitions which would satisfy the cumbrous and absurd system of independent commands of quartermaster generals, commissary generals, judge advocate generals, surgeon generals, paymaster generals, and other general officers in the multiplied separations of our service, all being commanding brigadier

generals, and being under nobody by law except the President and the Secretary of War.

Truly their control is only of a limited character. A Senator of the United States and former Secretary of War, in discussing the retirement of a recent Secretary, is reported as saying that when the latter "took charge of the War Department he found himself hedged about with many difficulties, over which he had no control at all, and which were an outgrowth of the American system. With European governments it is customary to make changes in the staff and to make such reassignments as the circumstances demand, but our system is positively inflexible. A man upon the staff is there during his military life, and the Secretary of War is not free to reorganize the business of his office to the best advantage."

Thomas Carlyle, in his "French Revolution," tells how the people cried aloud for a constitution that would "march." The American soldier cries to-day for a military system that will "march."

The reconstruction of the American military system will be had with scrupulous regard for the traditions and principles of the people which allow a small standing army; the popular theory is reliance chiefly upon a "well-regulated militia," which the fathers thought and taught was "essential to the security of a free State." A standing army of from seventy-five to one hundred thousand men would be small in proportion to present population.

The militia is now being reorganized throughout the country on the old and familiar lines, which in some degree must always govern these particular forces. The authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress and the appointment of the officers are, whether in time of war or peace, always within the exclusive competence of the several States. But the Congress have power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and in these respects the powers of Congress are great. The organizing and arming should conform as nearly as practicable to that of the regular army. In some details of administration there will unavoidably be variances in the different States, but the general outline and plan should be the same all over the Union.

The provisions of the law to be passed by Congress should require of the States certain methods of instruction, and the general government must furnish the money requisite for the purpose. Militia may be efficiently taught, or "disciplined," into a few things only. But when so disciplined they will become readily in any army good and reliable soldiers. These things are (1) drill, (2) rifle practice, (3) camping, including the march and sanitation, (4) guard duty, (5) official regulations as so designated in our service. The main need is money, and as many of the States do not or cannot provide this, it must come from appropriations by the general government. The present system of awarding arms and munitions of war, clothing, etc., according to the theory of not less than one hundred organized militia to each Congressional representative is not the most wise. A certain sum must at all events and for many reasons be given to each State, but the militia fund appropriated by Congress should generally be apportioned among the States, not according to the number of men of a particular command, nor according to the number of representatives a State may have in Congress, but according to the proficiency of the militia troops as shown by inspections made by officers of the regular army. In the militia no less than in the army, in the routine and canker of long peace, officers and men become negligent, and therefore prizes should be awarded for competition, at least among the troops of a particular State, for proficiency in the things required to be known by the militia. If the prizes could be made interstate, as well as among the militia of a particular State, there would be greater incentives to exertion and more powerful spurs to military ambition. The general superintendence and inspection by the general government of the militia should be made by officers of the regular army, not detailed through favoritism or any political "pull," but by men selected for known ardor in the work and skill in the particular duties assigned.

If necessary, let us have official regulations applicable only to the regular army, and a separate set of regulations applicable to the militia or volunteers when called into the active service of the United States, the latter to be amplified in detail so as to show in a clear and unmistakable way to an educated soldier not familiar with the regular system, what is required to be done in an administrative way when the militia is called upon to volunteer into the service of the Federal government. Militia officers, as a rule, do not study the official regulations of the United States army for two good reasons; first, they are only at intervals accessible in any complete book form, because constantly modified and changed by orders from the War Department; second, because many of the States have regulations of their own which are sufficient for the needs of the local service. A third reason might be advanced from practical experience had in our last war by some officers who studied what were called the official regulations, and found by practice that in many of the most important details the officers were to be governed by orders which they had never seen or heard of, and which had never been issued to them, and which varied from the official regulations as published in the most important respects.

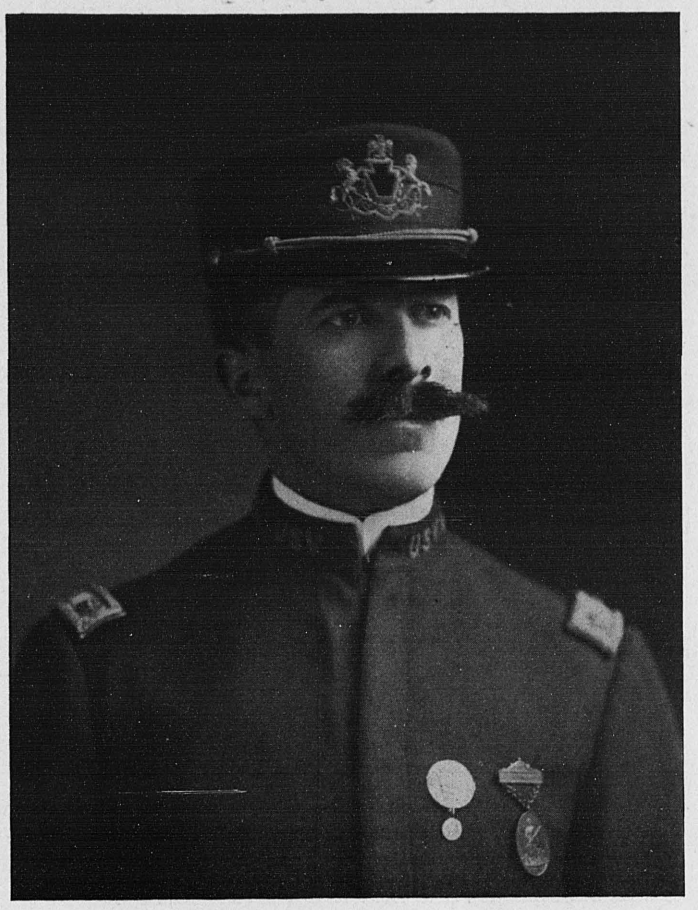
The drill regulations must be the same for the army, the volunteers and the militia, and these will bear prompt revision, the alterations to include many of the matters which were embraced in Upton's Tactics. To mention a few things among hundreds that might be noted, trifling or important, according to the point of view, there should be restored to the artillery drill these paragraphs relating to the packing of ammunition for muzzle-loading guns, which the militia will often use, and the correct manner of handling explosives; in the infantry drill, have guard mount extended so as to include everything in the so-called manual of guard duty, which manual has undergone changes for years only in a few essentials; the amendments have related mainly to the manner of rendering honors—whether a sentinel should present arms to officers above the rank of captain, or give a sergeant's salute to a lieutenant, or give a rifle salute to all officers, or stand at attention, is a matter of very small moment, except in the way of uniformity, but in these trifling details we change as each manual is issued. We have plates in the drill book showing the form of an advance guard, but no drill for putting the men into this condition. In the battle tactics even, paragraph 553, "Instructors will teach the men how to prepare the crest of a wall and how to pierce loopholes or construct platforms when the wall is too high to fight over." An educated soldier knows how to do this, and could explain it in words not occupying a page in the drill book. Why omit all these things? "Instructors," even among the regular officers, are not invariably competent to give this instruction.

To the oft-repeated objection to the election of line officers by members of the militia, many answers may be given. The majority of the States, as shown by their laws, prefer the elective system. In the few States wherein the appointive system prevails, the officers so selected are at best no whit superior to those of States pursuing the elective method. In our recent trouble with Spain all the officers of a regiment were appointed by the Chief Executives of the States, preference, as a rule, being shown to elect commanders holding offices in existing regiments. Did the selections of the Governors when untrammelled go to appointees who were supposed to be persons of military experience? In one State the only regimental commander appointed by the Governor and not previously elected to the position, was the only colonel who was entirely without any military experience.

To go higher, were the Presidential appointees, all or the majority from among civilians men of military training or experience? The rank and file of the militia, as a rule, select the men they think will make the best officers. They know something about the men they select to command them; the Governor almost invariably knows nothing about these men.

The reorganization of the militia would, as a matter of course, be facilitated if some one would devise a plan by which the Adjutant-General of the different States could be appointed with a view to military fitness, and not with sole reference to political considerations. The militia of no State can flourish when the Adjutant General, who is practically the commander, is appointed because a personal or political friend of the Governor. At times the office of Adjutant-General is the most important in the gubernatorial cabinet, and its duties to be efficiently discharged require the services of a military man. In one State it was believed, if not openly avowed, that this important office was given to a man whose sole qualification was bravery exhibited in leading the charge at the (say) Bungtown precinct when the ballot-box was lost.

[Fortunately, Pennsylvania has no need of above criticism, as all of its general and staff officers are veterans, and are thoroughly familiar with proper military establishment.—Ed.]



LIEUTENANT COLONEL T. EDWARD CLYDE
Sixth Infantry

RECENT ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Harrisburg, Pa., Nov. 6, 1899.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 59.

I. Company H, Seventh Regiment Infantry (detached), at Shickshinny, Luzerne county, Captain Wilbur C. Mickey, commanding, will be mustered out of the service as an organization of the National Guard of Pennsylvania on November 13, 1899.

Captain Thomas H. P. Todd, First Regiment Infantry, Mustering Officer, will supervise the muster-out of the above-named company, to be conducted in accordance with instructions published in General Orders No. 19, A. G. O., c. s.

By order of WILLIAM A. STONE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
THOMAS J. STEWART,
Adjutant General.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.
Harrisburg, Nov. 15, 1899.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60.

I. Company C, Fifth Regiment Infantry, Hollidaysburg, Pa., Second Lieutenant David S. Barr commanding, is hereby disbanded.

Commanding Officer of said company will furnish the Mustering Officer, who is charged with the supervision of the execution of the necessary papers, discharges and returns, with inspection roll accounting for the enlisted men of Company C, Fifth Regiment Infantry, who have been borne upon the rolls since the reinstatement of said company. In the column of remarks it will be stated what disposition has been made of men who have been members at any time since the re-instatement of this company, but who are not now borne upon the rolls. The Commanding Officer will furnish discharges to the enlisted men of this command, the date of discharge to be the date of disbandment of company; these discharge certificates to be signed by the Company Commander and countersigned by the Mustering Officer. After being countersigned, the Commanding Officer of the company is charged with the distribution of discharge certificates to the persons entitled thereto. The requirements of Paragraphs IV and V, General Orders No. 19, A. G. O., c. s., will be complied with as to State property and financial reports.

II. Major John H. West, Fifth Regiment Infantry, is hereby detailed as Mustering Officer, and charged with the supervision of the preparation of all papers and the return of all State property and rendering of financial reports, in connection with the disbandment of Company C, Fifth Regiment Infantry.

III. So much of General Orders No. 48, A. G. O., c. s., Paragraph V, as relates to the musterout of the service of Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Infantry, Hollidaysburg, Pa., Captain Harry A. Miller commanding, is hereby revoked.

IV. Company F, Twenty-first Regiment Infantry, Hollidaysburg, Pa., Captain Harry A. Miller commanding, is hereby detached from Twenty-first Regiment Infantry and assigned to the Fifth Regiment Infantry as Company C.

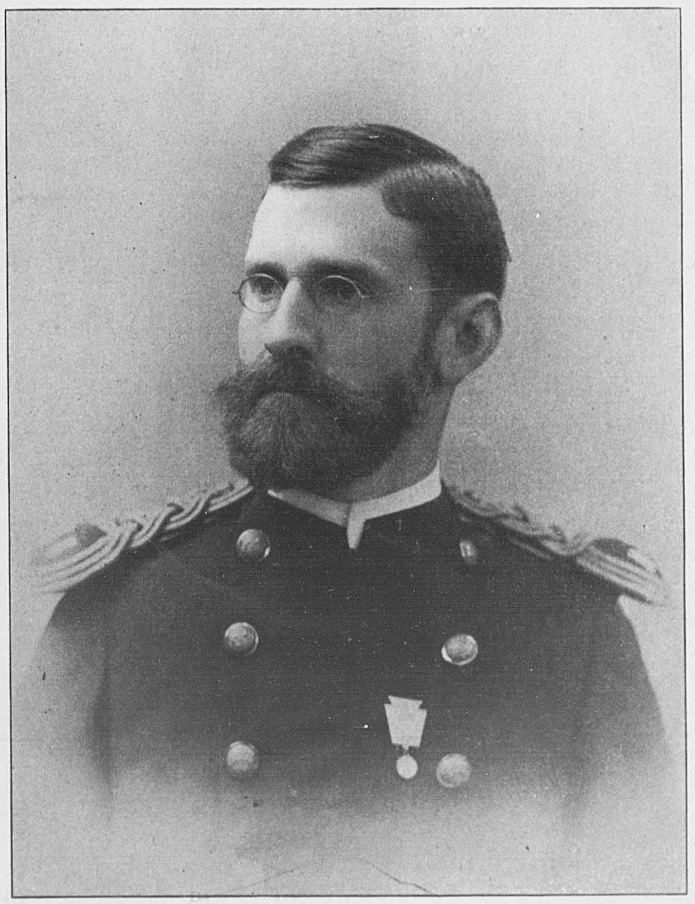
By order of WILLIAM A. STONE,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
THOMAS J. STEWART,
Adjutant General.

SECOND TROOP CARBINE CONTEST.

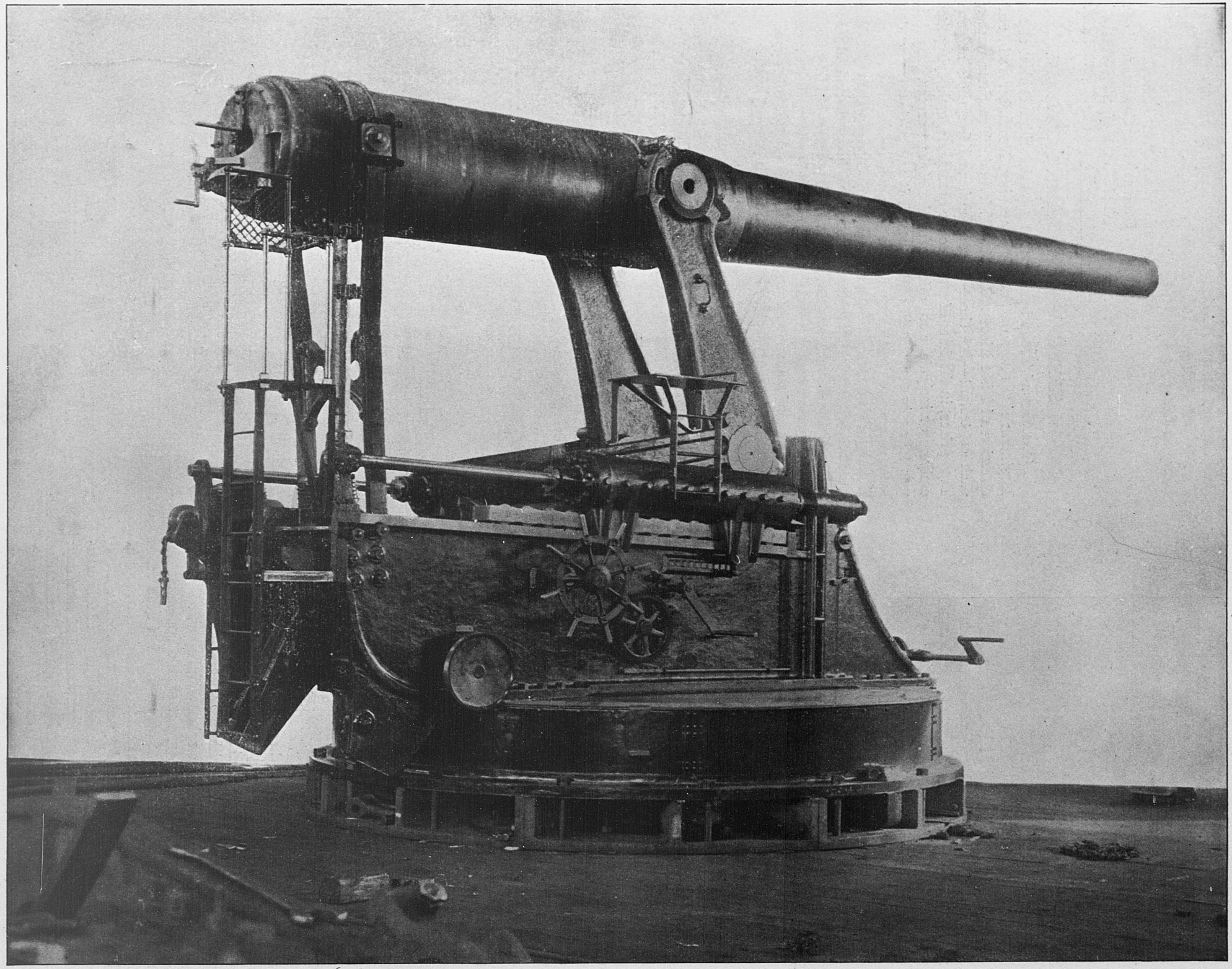
The Second Troop held its first annual carbine contest at the First Regiment rifle range on Saturday morning, November 18th, under the direction of First Lieutenant John P. Wood. Ten shots were allowed each contestant—five shots at 200 yards and five shots at 500 yards. Two prizes, in the form of small collar ornaments, embodying the Troop emblem or insignia, were offered for the highest scores. Much interest was taken in the match, and although it was a threatening day, with some rain, there were a large number of contestants. The first prize was won by Private H. L. Reeves, and the second by Sergeant Walter S. Shourds, who tied with Private Samuel B. Whetstone, second place being awarded the former because of his having made the higher score at the 500-yard range. A trophy won at this contest will be retained and worn by the winner until the next annual contest only, and will not become his property unless the same or a higher prize be won by him two years in succession.

The Troop has already qualified with the carbine 55 of its total membership of 60, one-half of whom will be entitled to the second-class marksmanship decoration, although only a third-class qualification was required by them this year. With the revolver the progress has been very satisfactory, seven men qualifying as "experts," within the prescribed ten seconds at each range, and fourteen others making the requisite score for "marksmen."

The Troop is going through its usual course of rough riding on Friday evenings, and after the first of the year will, as has been the custom for two years past, issue cards to its friends for a series of exhibition drills, which, it is expected, will this time be made more interesting than ever.

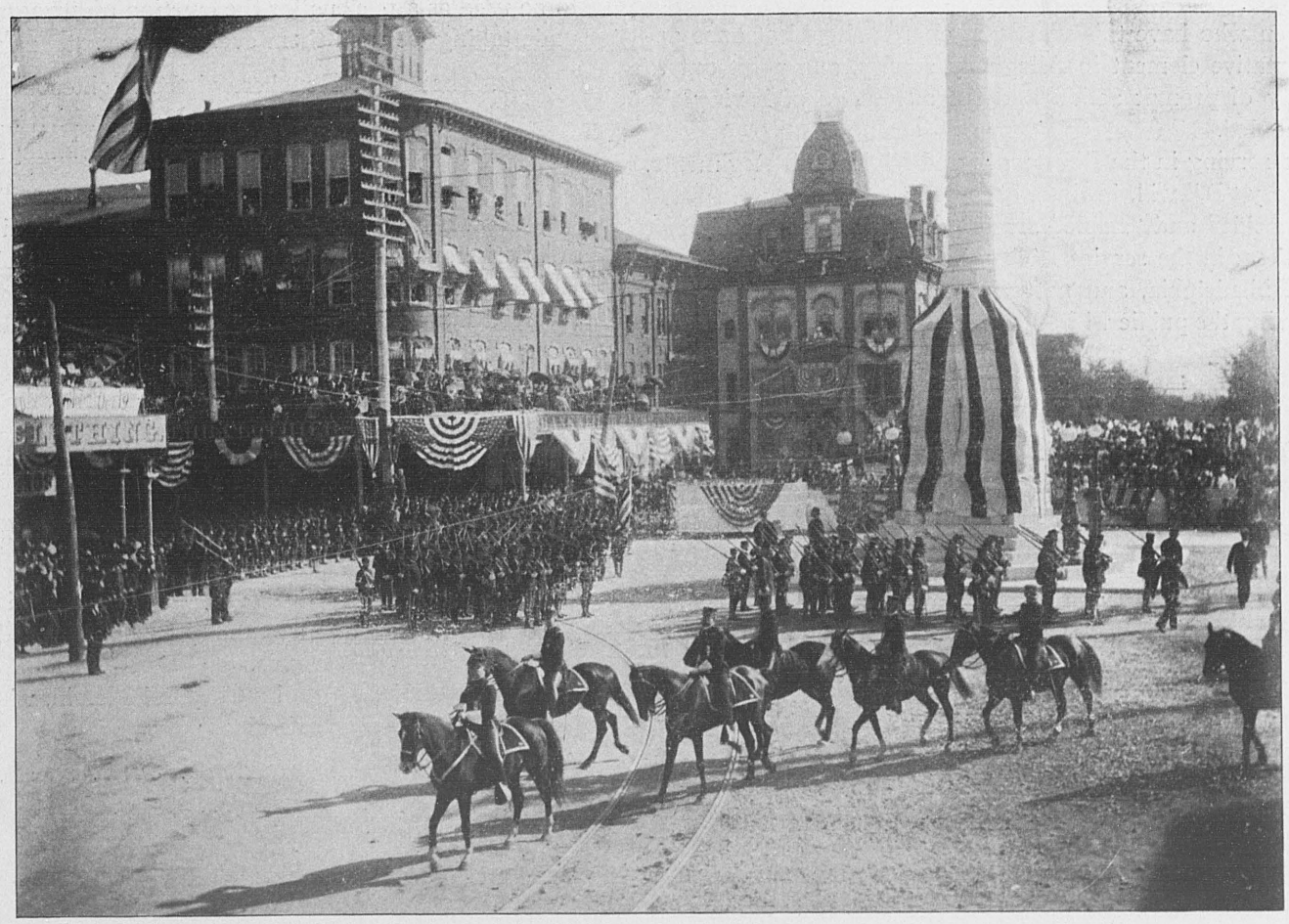


First Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon, Morris F. Cawley.



A TEN-INCH DISAPPEARING GUN IN POSITION FOR FIRING.—Construction of disappearing gun-carriages as here illustrated is what is known as the Buffington-Crozier system, the machinery of which is admirably represented in the picture. Guns of this character, which are designed for coast defenses, are easily handled by the employment of hydraulic power, by which they may be elevated into firing position in the space of half a minute, and are depressed by the recoil. By the use of air cushions the recoil is unaccompanied by jar or the slightest danger of disarrangement of any of the operative machinery.

Cannoneers Mount, Field Day—Hampton Battery B, Stationed at Pittsburg.



Unveiling Ceremonies, Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Allentown, Pa., Oct. 19, 1899, showing Colonel Christopher T. O'Neill, Field and Staff.

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Advertising Rates

Furnished on application. The value of this Journal can be seen at a glance. If you have anything that Soldiers should be interested in, this is the proper place to display it.

WE CANNOT understand the treatment that the citizens of Pittsburg are according the local commands. It seems a disgrace that the metropolis of Western Pennsylvania, with its great industrial establishments representing millions of dollars, cannot properly house what is surely a protective insurance to their interest.

It has been stated time and again that $160,000 has been subscribed towards the erection of an immense armory, which, when completed, would cost $250,000.

The gentlemen who have this matter in charge should at once appeal to a representative element in Allegheny county, and point out to them the necessity of prompt action and the advantage of having the men properly schooled.

Men who are serving in the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Regiments, as well as in Battery "B," will, in time, become so thoroughly disgusted with their "ramshackle" and "stable" armories that it will be a difficult matter to retain them in the service. They have seen large armories in New York and Philadelphia, and naturally expect the same comforts when they are serving the public without compensation.

MAJOR JOHN P. PENNEY'S system of inspecting is quite an innovation and the proper thing. Every company in the Guard should be ready to present itself for that ceremony in two weeks' time.

The old system of padding up the organization should be severely dealt with by the authorities. Companies that are unable to stand the test should be disbanded, and the best of their members transferred to another company.

CAPT. HERMAN SIMON, formerly of the German Reserve Army, states that the American system of gunnery, as well as our artillery tactics, are used in the German army, and that the German officers make no effort to conceal this fact, which shows conclusively that our system is so far advanced that its adoption is thoroughly appreciated by other nations.

On the other hand, our infantry tactics are not an original American idea, but are a combination of the German and French tactics.

THE APPOINTMENT of the Rev. H. A. F. Hoyt as Chaplain of the Sixth Infantry (Colonel Jas. B. Coryell, commanding), is a merited one. Chaplain Hoyt has served the Guard many years and is a veteran of two wars. He represents the new school of chaplains, his views being broad and liberal, and for this reason he is idolized by the men in the ranks. He never misses anything in which the interest of the regiment is involved.

Personal Mention

Corporal Charles Altemus, Company "I," Thirteenth Infantry, is one of the promising non-commissioned officers of the new Thirteenth.

Mr. Lucian Weimer, of Lebanon, who is regarded as the father of Company "H," Fourth Infantry, shows a public spirit which other business men should emulate.

On Friday evening, November 3, he visited the company at the armory, and after the drill announced that he would present a trophy, as a further incentive to rifle practice, at a cost of $50, to be known as the Weimer medal. The trophy is to be shot for annually, and the man winning same is entitled to wear it during that year.

A good plan to keep ants and other insects from getting into the food chest, is to place each leg of the chest in a small tin vessel filled with kerosene. Give this a trial at the next encampment.

Few companies in the State have sufficient musical and vocal talent in its ranks to place upon a professional stage a minstrel company almost equal to a first-class travelling show. This is, however, an actual fact with company "I," Thirteenth Infantry, located at Easton. About fifty per cent of their members are musicians and vocalists of considerable ability. Lieutenant Maurice Clemens, who is the director of the minstrel part of the company, takes great pride in their annual benefit, which occurs in the latter part of December, and promises to be one of the leading events of the season in the city of Easton. Nearly every seat in the house has already been engaged, and it is expected that in another week they will be sold at a premium, which was the case last year, when the company cleared over $800 on the performance. This year they hope to realize over $1000. The proceeds are to be used as a nucleus for the erection of a magnificent armory. In this undertaking we wish them every success.

Lt. Thomas J. Reneker, of the Eighteenth Infantry, was the successful contestant for the Keenan Medal, which was won by a score of 66 out of a possible 75. Two consecutive winnings entitles the holder to keep the trophy.

Capt. Edward E. Machamer who was elected captain of the Reading Artillerists, was a close friend of the late Lt. John Hintz, who died at Chicamauga during the Spanish-American campaign. Capt. Machamer received much of his military training from Lt. Hintz, having served as a sergeant under the lieutnant.

Lieutenants Shuch and Illig are both very able officers, and will prove a valuable acquisition to Company "A."

The First Troop at the rifle range on October 25th. The conditions were: To be shot for with pistol, mounted and at a gallop, the course to be 100 yards, one shot each to be fired at five targets, Nos. 1, 3 and 5 the size of a man standing, and Nos. 2 and 4 kneeling, the course to be covered in 15 seconds.

The medal was won by Corporal Merrill, with the score of 4 out of possible 5. The scores:

Time.	Seconds.		Target.	Time.	Seconds.		Target.
1.	13	Corporal Merrill....	4	7.	11	Priv. Rhodes.....	1
2.	12	Private Starr.....	2	8.	13	Priv. Cramp.....	0
3.	12	Priv. Huidekoper..	2	9.	9	Priv. Glendinning...	0
4.	12	Priv. Bower.....	2	10.	11	Priv. Green.....	0
5.	13	First Sgt. Wagner..	1	11.	7	Priv. Reilly, J. R...	0
6.	7½	Priv. Butcher.....	1	12.	9	Priv. Wharton.....	0

Sergeant Bates, 0. Time limit expired.

NOTES

NEW YORK'S COAST DEFENSES

The annual report of General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, which has just been issued, deals exhaustively with the plans for coast defense around New York. The large appropriations of recent years have permitted rapid progress. Some of the batteries are to be lighted by electricity, and a plant for this purpose has been established. The mines planted during the war with Spain have been taken up, cleaned and stored. The report states that the experience of last year makes it essential that the Engineer Corps should have authority to prevent trespass on mine fields in New York harbor by shipping. At the southern entrance to New York harbor emplacements are almost completed for the accommodation of sixteen 12-inch mortars, two 12-inch breech-loading rifles on lifts, thirteen 10-inch and five 8-inch guns on disappearing carriages, besides minor artillery. The coast defense of the United States at present consists of the following: Of guns mounted, there are twenty-seven 12-inch, eighty-three 10-inch, fifty-nine 8-inch, forty-six rapid-fire guns and one hundred and seventy-six 12-inch mortars. Ready for armament, there are thirty-nine 12-inch, twenty-seven 10-inch, twenty-five 8-inch, one hundred and fifteen rapid-fire and sixty 12-inch mortars. Under construction, there are nineteen 12-inch guns, eight 10-inch guns, ten 8-inch guns, one hundred and twenty-two rapid-fire guns and one hundred and eight 12-inch mortars. In addition to this there are twenty-five rapid-fire guns which are not yet begun. This will make, when all are completed and mounted, eighty-five 12-inch guns, one hundred and eighteen 10-inch, ninety-four 8-inch, three hundred and eight rapid-fire guns, three hundred and forty-four 12-inch mortars. It is assumed that $4,800,000 will be required for the defense at Porto Rico.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY IN THE ARMY AND NAVY

Among the many experts who were present upon the "Grande Duchesse" during the yacht races to watch the operation of the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy were representatives of the United States army and navy, and preparations are now being made for giving the system a practical test by both arms of the service. We understand that the Signal Corps of the army is about to carry out a series of experiments in Washington in connection with the new automobiles which were recently built for the War Department. The experiments are to be made in the country around Fort Myer. An automobile wagon equipped with a set of Marconi sending and receiving apparatus will be dispatched several miles from the fort, and when it reaches its destination it will send a balloon into the air which will carry a vertical wire to the proper height corresponding with the distances over which the messages are to be sent. Another set of apparatus with a vertical wire will be installed on an automobile, which will be stationed at the fort.

The naval experiments are to be carried out between the battleship "Massachusetts" and the armored cruiser "New York," both of which will be fitted with a vertical wire, reaching from the masthead to a suitable operating room below, the installation being exactly similar to that described in our last issue. It is proposed to make these experiments very exhaustive, and an attempt will be made to duplicate and even exceed the performance of Mr. Marconi, who recently communicated between British warships engaged in the late auaumn manœuvres, which were at the time eighty miles distant from one another.

TARGET PRACTICE WITH FIELD HOWITZERS

Recent tests of the new German field howitzer on the proving grounds of Doeberitz, near Spandau, have shown how effective the new piece is against resistible targets. Two batteries, armed with 15-centimeter howitzers, fired both shell and shrapnel at targets set up in trenches, and the protection was completely destroyed, so that a body of troops would have been unable to hold their position. Against artificial obstructions made of branches and wire the shell was equally effective.

INSPECTION OF THE NAVAL FORCE OF PENNSYLVANIA

November 25th, 1899

Colonel Frank G. Sweeney, Inspector General, National Guard of Pennsylvania.

Captain John S. Mucklé, Naval Officer of the Governor's Staff.

9.30 A. M. Colonel Sweeney inspected armory containing guns, cutlasses, revolvers, belts and holsters.

Sergeant Green inspected the clothing and equipment.

Captain Mucklé inspected the U. S. S. "Shearwater" and the U. S. S. "St. Louis," examining the hull, decks, engines, boilers, pumps, electric lighting, heating apparatus, steering gear, guns, ventilation, anchors and quarters of the officers and men, etc.

1.30 P. M. The U. S. S. "Shearwater," under Captain Mucklé's direction, left Pier No. 35 South Wharves and proceeded down the river and anchored just above the State Line (Marcus Hook). The officers and men were put through the following drills by Captain Mucklé:

Shipping spare tiller.
Man overboard.
Anchoring and getting under way.
Rigging gangway.
Abandon ship.
Rigging collision mat.
Clear decks for action.
Fire, pistol and gun drill.
International, navy and wig-wag signals.

The ship returned late in the afternoon. During the entire trip a careful observation was made of how the officers and men handled the ship.

The following officers of the Governor's Staff were on board: Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart, Inspector General Colonel Frank G. Sweeney, Quartermaster General Colonel Thomas Potter, Jr., Surgeon General Colonel John V. Shoemaker, Chief of Artillery Colonel Sheldon Potter.

All the Naval Reserve Officers were present, namely: Messrs. Gartley, Mitcheson, Stout, Russell, Wanamaker, Rodgers, Bond, Tucker, Sailer and Taylor.

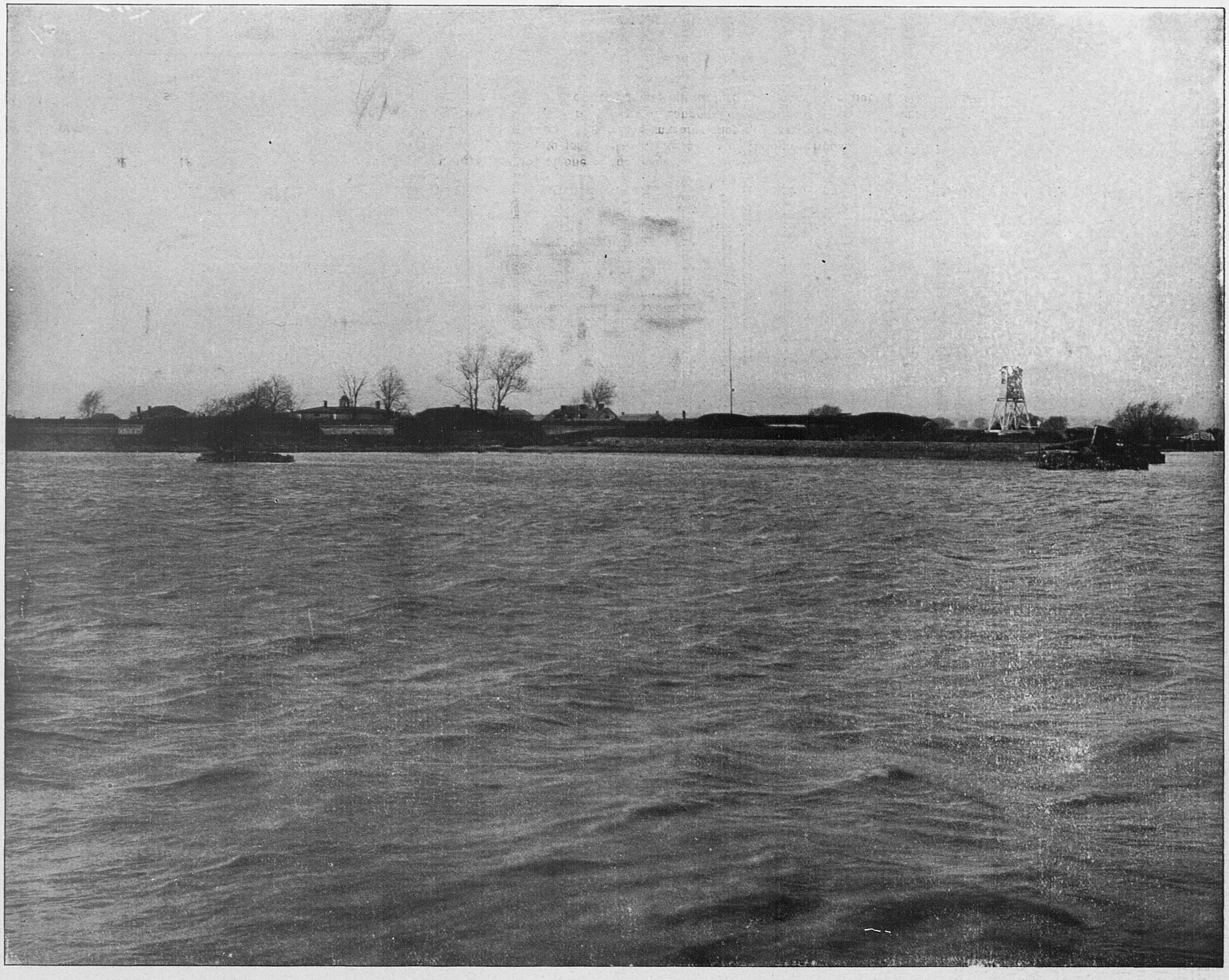
All flags were half-masted on both ships on account of the funeral of Vice President Hobart.

The officers and men of the Reserve were very much pleased with Captain Mucklé's inspection, as it was carried out as prescribed by the Navy Department.

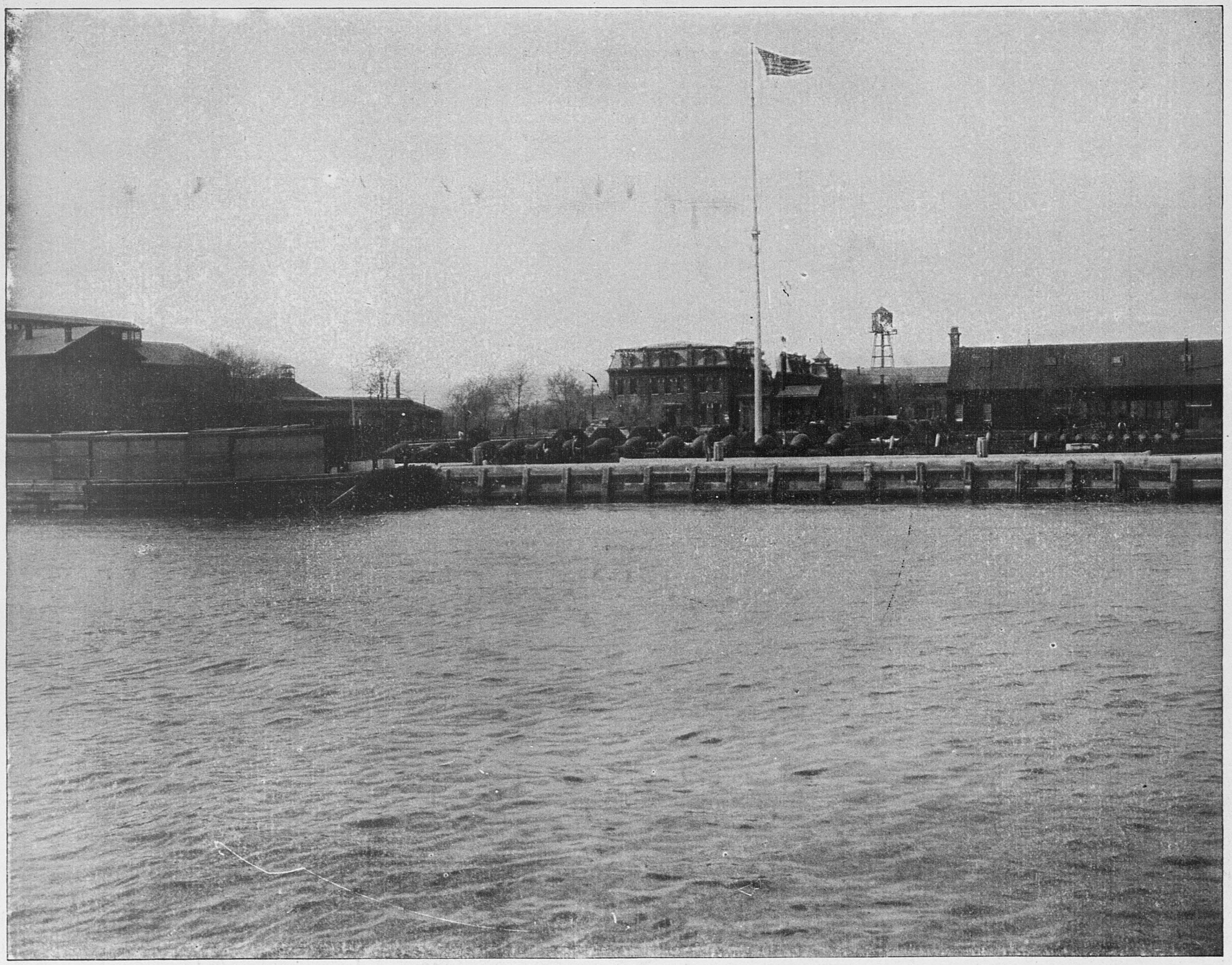
This, in all probability, will be the last State inspection of t[h]e Reserve, as the formation of the Federal Naval Reserve in the spring will succeed all naval militias.

(Illustrations relating to Inspection will appear in our next issue.)

Lieutenant Robert T. Horn and Corporal Fred S. Tombler, of Easton City Guard Minstrels



FORT MIFFLIN, ON THE DELAWARE.—The approach to Philadelphia is commanded by strong fortifications near the mouth of the Delaware, where heavy disappearing guns have been recently mounted, at Fort Delaware, on the Pennsylvania shore, and at Finn Point. The most memorable defences, no longer serviceable, however, are at Fort Mifflin, at the junction of the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers. This fort, opposite which was Fort Mercer, was the scene of a desperate engagement in 1777, when General Howe, commanding the British forces, made an assault on the small American garrison October 22, which required him a month of hard fighting to reduce. The losses in this struggle were 400 Hessian troops and their commander, Dunlop, while the Americans suffered a loss of only thirty-seven; but the result was serious to the patriots, for capitulation of Forts Mifflin and Mercer gave the British control of the Delaware. Fort Mifflin is no longer garrisoned but is still in a fair state of repair, and the batteries are intact, though the guns are all old-style Columbiad and Dahlgren smooth-bores, of six and ten-inch calibres respectively. The fort is now a naval magazine.



LEAGUE ISLAND NAVY YARD.—A very excellent view is here afforded of one of the busiest navy yards on or near the eastern coast. It was at this yard the fast protected cruisers "Columbia" and "Minneapolis" had their final repairs before departing to join the flying squadron at Hampton Roads; it was here also that the ram "Katahdin" lay until she was prepared for service, and the powerful "Miantonomah" was fitted for sea There are machine-shops, cranes, dry-docks, and everything needful for making repairs, besides which, on the north side is a beautiful sward the edge of which is decorated with a row of great cannons, twenty-three in number, behind which, as will be seen in the picture, are pyramids of shells and solid shot, sufficient to supply a large battery during a protracted sige, but unfortunately they are not of a kind fired from modern guns, and hence are picturesque rather than useful.

CAPTAIN J. HOWARD MARTZ.

When (March 5, 1896,) City Engineer J. Howard Martz, of Allentown, Pa., enlisted as a private in Company B, Fourth Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., Captain James A. Medlar commanding, he little thought it would, within a short time mean he would be called to make such sacrifices financially, such as few men make during their lifetime. From the time he enlisted as a private until he left the company to accept the appointment of Regimental Sergeant Major on the staff of Colonel David Brainard Case, commanding Fourth Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the volunteer service of the Spanish-American war, none were more active in furthering the interests of Company B. His profession of civil engineering was quite a convenience to the regiment in locating the camp and tentage when in peaceful camp of the N. G. service or the more uncertain life of a U. S. V.

war in the Porto Rican campaign and returned to his home and his family with the consciousness of a duty well done to his country and its flag. A patriotic City Councils, while not under the law able to pay City Engineer Martz his salary while in the United States service, was able to hold his position open for him until his return.

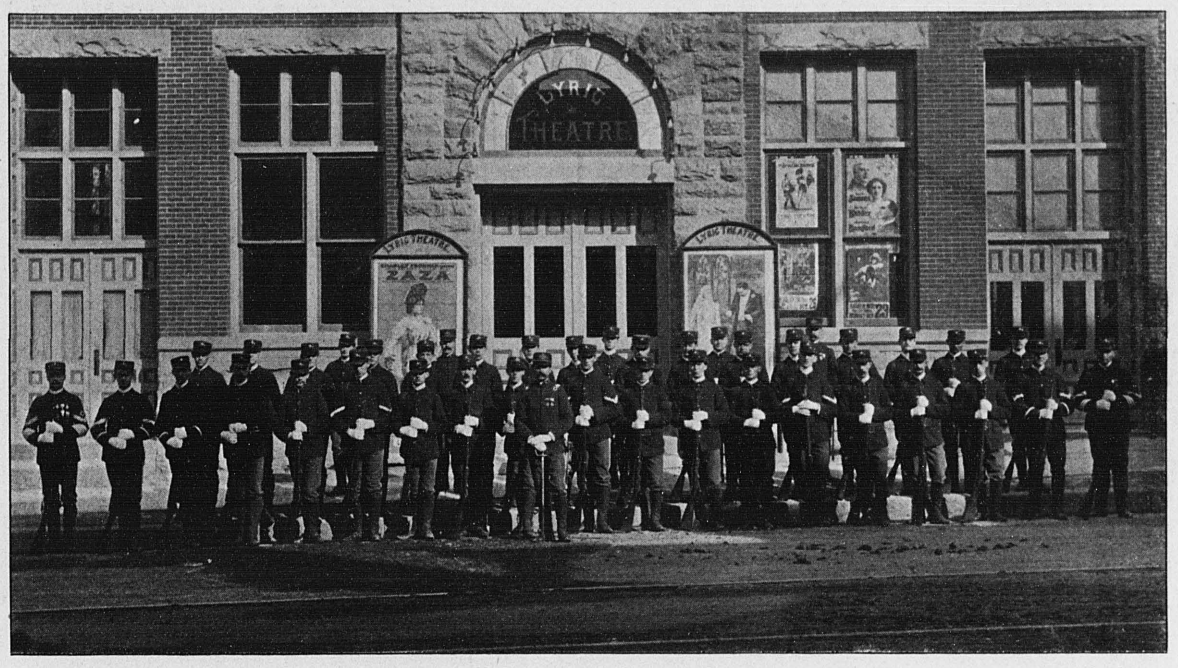
Shortly after his return from Porto Rico Sergeant Major Martz was tendered a unanimous election October 24, 1899, as Captain from Company M, Seventh Regiment Infantry, N. G. P., which company had been organized as a member of the new Guard while the old Guard was in the United States volunteer service. Captain Martz's experience as a military man, his position and standing in civic life, was such that Company M attracted to its ranks many of the former guardsmen and volunteers who had seen service with Companies B and D, of the Fourth, and many of its best young men, and can well be proud of its record as a company of the National Guard. The Seventh Regiment having been

CAPTAIN J. HOWARD MARTZ
Co. M., 7th Infantry (Detached.)

When City Engineer Martz shouldered his rifle on the morning of April 28, 1898, and with his company marched to the train which was to bear them to Mt. Gretna, amid the plaudits and huzzas of thousands of patriotic people, he was warned by his friends that if he enlisted as a volunteer in the United States service it would mean the sacrifice of his large salary as City Engineer and his private practice besides. To a young man, who was just beginning to reap the rewards of a professional practice, and whose private investments had been based upon the earnings from his profession, this was a serious matter. Patriotic to the core, Private Martz, Company B, enlisted as a United States volunteer, was appointed regimental sergeant major upon the staff of Colonel D. B. Case May 4, 1898, and with his regiment, which stood among the best in the service at Chickamauga Park, went through the fortunes of

mustered out as an organization, Company M was assigned as a detached company to Third Brigade Headquarters. The friends of Company M are making strong efforts to have the company assigned to the Fourth Regiment, which, as now constituted, consists of only ten companies.

Captain Martz and his father own the Lyric Theatre Building, in which the armory drill room is, and lately made very elaborate changes and alterations. Th armory is now being decorated very handsomely, and when completed will be the handsomest armory in the State, and will be in harmony with the theatre, which is claimed to be the finest in the State, outside of the Davis Theatre, in Pittsburg, Pa., which, it is claimed, cost one million dollars.



COMPANY M, SEVENTH INFANTRY (Detached), OF ALLENTOWN, PENNSYLVANIA.

Born, bred and baptized in the throes of war, might tersely be written of the early history of Company M, Seventh Regiment, N. G. P., located at Allentown, Pa.

It had its origin before the late war with Spain was declared. It was conceived in the spirit of humanity and civilization while Cuba was struggling for its freedom from Spain. It was born in revenge immediately after the dastardly destruction of the Maine, bred during the period of active warfare and baptised July 11, 1898, a few days after the battle of July 3, 1898, and San Juan Hill. The company was organized in the early days of the year 1898 as a volunteer company for the defense of the Union in case of war being declared with Spain. The movement for the organization of such a company had been agitated by some of the citizens of Allentown, Pa., long before the blowing up of the Maine, so immediately following the memorable act a petition was circulated by D. R. Horne, Esq., a lawyer of Allentown, for that purpose. It was signed by quite a number of the young, loyal and active citizens of Allentown and vicinity. It was for the formation of an infantry company. The petition was forwarded to Governor Hastings and duly acknowledged by him. It was the first company in the State, perhaps with one or two exceptions, to offer their services through the Governor of the State for the defense of the Union. An organization was effected immediately upon acknowledgement of the petition by the Governor in the Common Council Chamber by electing the following officers: D. R. Horne, captain; James Daly, first lieutenant, and Elvyn Bachman, second lieutenant. With avidity the members attended drills twice a week. Hon. James L. Schaadt, Mayor of Allentown, late captain of Company B, Fourth Regiment, N. G. P., volunteered as drill master, and to him considerable thanks are due for the organization of the company and for his indefatigable efforts in establishing discipline. The trials and tribulations of the company between the period of its first organization and the date of its being mustered into the Provisional National Guard of Pennsylvania were many. In that interval the company was practically twice reconstructed. Its ranks were depleted by recruiting officers sent here from Mt. Gretna and Chicamaugua to fill up their required complements lacking in Companies B and D, Fourth Regiment, N. G. P.

Over two-thirds of these recruits were taken from the ranks of Company M. Over one hundred and fifty thus went to the front—some to Cuba, some to Porto Rico, some to the Philippines, some are now seeing service on land and some on sea.

It was with great difficulty that the required number were gathered together to be mustered into the N. G. P. July 11, 1898, on account of the last cleft made by the recruiting officers before mentioned but a few days before. The required number having, however, passed the examination, the company, on the night of July 11, 1898, was mustered into the National Guard of Pennsylvania, Major Simon Cameron being the mustering officer. The same officers were re-elected and immediately sworn into the service. Commissions were issued to Captain Horne, Lieutenants Daly and Bachman August 11, 1898, to date from July 11, 1898. When hostilities with Spain had ceased Captain Horne and Lieutnant Daly sent in their resignations, which were accepted September, 1898, as it was their purpose to go to the front, and not desiring to remain in the National Guard.

Company M was mustered into N. G. P. by Major Simon Cameron July 11, 1898. Officers were: David R. Horne, captain; James Daly, first lieutenant; Elwyn H. Bachman, second lieutenant.

Captain Horne and Lieutenant Daly resigned September 17, 1898.

Captain J. Howard Martz elected October 24, 1898. First Lieutenant Aug. F. Horne elected October 24, 1898.

Second Lieutenant Elwyn H. Bachman resigned February 15, 1899.

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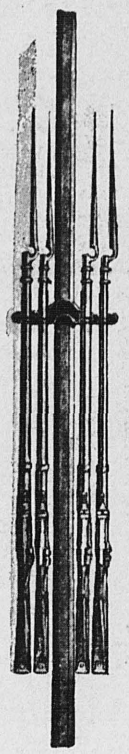

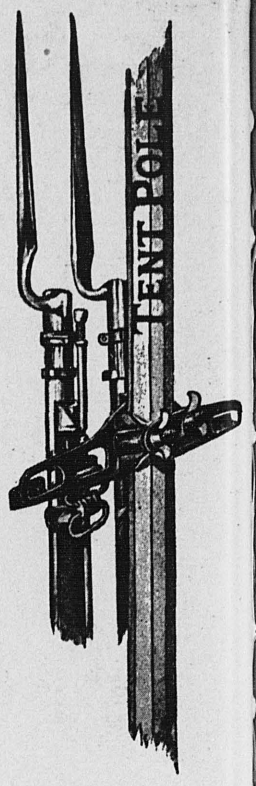

Front of Rack showing Rifles secured.

Back of Rack showing how it is attached to Tent Pole.

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